

their apex prolonged into a process, bent downwards and clothed with short hairs ; from their lower surface is given off a reflexed expanded membrane, convexo-concave, and somewhat fan shaped. A small portion of these membranes appears on either side of the stipites in a dorsal view of the armature,

May be distinguished at once from *H. punctatissimus* by the colour of the tarsi which are not at all yellow, and the very different form of the genital armature. The ♀, which I have never found, would probably be very similar to that sex of the above-mentioned species.

Hab. : Sidmouth, South Devon, where I took a number of specimens in August, 1886. I had previously found it at Weymouth some years before that date.

Cambridge : *January*, 1895.

PRE-OCCUPIED NAMES AND GENERA IN THE *MICRO-LEPIDOPTERA*.

BY THE RIGHT HON. LORD WALSLINGHAM, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., &c.

Referring to Mr. Meyrick's note (*Ent. Mo. Mag.*, XXX, 230 [1894]), I had not overlooked the fact that in *profugella* and others of the genus veins 6 and 7 of the hind-wings are from a point or stalked ; indeed, it was pointed out that this was the case by Heinemann (*Schm. Deutsch. Tin.*, 405 [1877]) in *silerinella* and *profugella*, but for the separation of my genus *Cataplectica*, as stated at the time, I preferred to rely especially upon the difference in the neuration of the fore-wing, in which veins 7 and 8 arise from a common stem, not wishing to express an opinion as to the value of the character presented in the hind-wings.

I am obliged to Mr. Meyrick for reminding me that the name *Heydenia* is pre-occupied ; I had a note to that effect, but purposely postponed drawing attention to this until I could send up for execution a very considerable number of its companions among the genera of *Micro-Lepidoptera*.

To make the list more complete, I have included those to which Mr. Meyrick has drawn attention.

The list is in three columns, of which the first contains names pre-occupied, or habitually ascribed to wrong authorship ; the second and third giving the reasons in each case why such names should not be used.

Where a name is found in the third column, this name should replace that used in the first.

Where no name appears in the third column it does not necessarily follow that a new name should be given—some hetero-

typical genus may be already in existence which may be restricted to do duty for the pre-occupied name, if the genus is found to be a valid one; but I have not found time at present to go into all the details necessary to determine such cases.

Where generic names are placed in the first column merely because in Staudinger and Wocke's catalogue they are not attributed to the original founder, or because they have been misspelt, they have been indicated by italics.

Although I have no predilection for this branch of Entomological study, which savours too much of historical research, it can scarcely be avoided if our lists are no longer to convey incorrect information to those who have occasion to consult the present nomenclature. No attempt is made here to exhaust the subject, further instances could be adduced, and these notes are compiled with the object of urging others to supplement them from time to time. For the same reason I am not now suggesting names to replace those wrongly in use. This I shall be prepared to do at some future date, unless the deficiency should be supplied by other workers before my lists are completed.

| GENUS. | PRE-OCCUPIED BY | NOTES. |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| ptilia, Hb., 1826 | | =Pterophorus, Geoffr., 1762. |
| icita, Stgr. Cat. | | =Orneodes, Ltr., 1796 (Meyr.). |
| blyptilia, Hb., 1826 | | =Platyptilia, Hb., 1826 (Meyr.). |
| acampsis, Stgr. Cat. | Crt., 1827, Lp. | (does not contain Curtis' type). |
| helia, Stph., 1829 | Hb., 1826, Lp. | =Bactra, Stph., 1834. |
| gyritis, Hein., 1870 | Hb., 1826, Lp. | |
| idisca, Clem., 1860 | Ehr., 1830, Polyg..... | =Coptodisca, Wlsm., nom. n. (type, <i>splendoriferella</i> , Clem.). |
| is, Tr., 1829 | Laur., 1768, Rept..... | =Notocelia, Hb., 1826. |
| bophanes, Z., 1852 | | =Monopis, Hb., 1826. |
| pharocera, Chamb., 1877 | Blepharicera, Macq., 1843, Dipt..... | |
| emannia, Stn., 1859..... | Stål, 1855, Hem. | |
| chnia, Hein., 1870 | Hb., 1826, Lp. | (does not contain Hübner's types). |
| alis, Tr., 1833 | Boie, 1826, Aves | =Galanthia, Hb., 1826 (Snell). |
| ochroa, Hein., 1870 | Cacochroea, Ld., 1859, Lp. | (does not contain Lederer's type). |
| ochroa, Stgr. Cat., p. 252..... | (laps. cal.) | =Cacochroea, Ld., 1859. |
| atophora, Hein., 1870 | Gray, 1840, Rept. | |
| imabacche, Z., 1839 | | =Chimabacche, Hb., 1826. |
| uliodus, Tr., 1833 | Schn., 1801, Pisc., &c. | =Epermenia, Hb., 1826 (Meyr.). |
| dodes, Hein., 1870 | Solier, 1849, Col. | =Eudodacles, Snell, 1889. |
| odora, Crt., 1837 | Pér. Les., 1810, Moll. | =Paltodora, Meyr., 1894. |
| emidophorus, Wlgrn., 1859.... | pre-occupied in Lacertilia, Wlgrn., teste | =Eucnemidophorus, Wlgrn., 1881, =Platyptilia, Hb., 1826 (Meyr.). |
| eophora, Z., 1839 | | =Coleophora, Hb., Tent. (c. 1811). |
| simetis, Meyr., 1890 | | =Pselnophorus, Wlgrn., 1881. |
| ptopeges, Btl., 1882 | | =Chezala, Wkr., 1864. |
| tylota, Snell., 1876 | Brandt, 1835, Echin. | =Didactylota, Wlsm., 1892. |

| GENUS. | PRE-OCCUPIED BY | NOTES. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Doryphora, Hein., 1870 | Ill., 1807, Col. | =Xystophora, Hein. and Wk., 18 |
| Ergatis, Hein., 1870 | | =Aristotelia, Hb., 1826. |
| Eriphia, Chamb., 1875 | Ltr., 1817, Crust. | |
| Euchaetes, Meyr., 1883 | Dej., 1834, Col., &c. | |
| Euchromia, Stph., 1829 | Hb., 1826, Lp. | |
| Eudemis, Stgr. Cat. | (nec. Hb.) | =Polychrosis, Rag., 1894. |
| Eupselia, Meyr., 1880 | Eupsilia, Hb., 1826, Lp. | |
| Euteles, Hein., 1870 | Dej., 1834, Col. | |
| Evagora, Clem., 1860 | Pér. Les., 1809, Acal., &c. | |
| Gelechia, Z., 1839 | | =Gelechia, Hb., 1826. |
| Gonia, Hein., 1870 | Meig., 1826, Dipt. | |
| Gracilaria, Z., 1839 | | =Gracillaria, Hw., 1812. |
| Grapholita, Tr., 1829 | } Grapholitha, Hb., 1826, Lp. | (does not contain Hübner's typ |
| Grapholitha, Tr., 1830 | | |
| Heterognomon, Ld., 1859 | | =Tortrix, L., 1758. |
| Heusimene, Stph., 1834 | (laps. cal.) | =Hemimene, Hb., 1826. |
| Heydenia, Hfin., 1868 | Forst., 1856, Hym. | |
| Hieropola, Meyr., 1884 | | =Tisobarica, Wkr., 1864. |
| Hoplitica, Meyr., 1884 | | =Tisobarica, Wkr., 1864. |
| Hypatima, H.-S., 1847 | | =Hypatima, Hb., 1826. |
| Hyponomeuta, Z., 1844 | | =Yponomeuta, Ltr., 1796, =Hyponomeuta, Sdf., 18 |
| Idiographis, Ld., 1859 | | =Hysterosia, Stph., 1852. |
| Lamprotes, Hein., 1870 | Walk., 1829, Hym., &c. | |
| Latometus, Btl., 1882 | Erichs. Col. (teste Agassiz) | =Antidica, Meyr., 1884. |
| Leioptilus, Wlgrn., 1859 | Lioptilus, Cab., 1850, Aves | =Alucita, L., 1758 (Meyr.). |
| Leistarcha, Meyr., 1884 | | =Tigava, Wkr., 1864. |
| Lithocolletis, Z., 1839 | | =Lithocolletis, Hb., 1826. |
| Lophoderus, Stph., 1829 | | =Eulia, Hb., 1826. |
| Lozotaenia, H.-S., 1848 | | =Lozotaenia, Stph., 1829. |
| Mesophleps, H.-S., 1847 | | =Mesophelps, Hb., 1826. |
| Mimæseoptilus, Wlgrn., 1859 | | =Stenoptilia, Hb., 1826 (Meyr.). |
| Myrmecocela, Stgr. Cat. | (laps. cal.) | =Myrmecozela, Z., 1852. |
| Nannodia, Hein., 1870 | | =Chrysopora, Clem., 1860. |
| Neda, Chamb., 1874 | Muls., 1851, Col. | |
| Ecophora, Z., 1839 | | =Ecophora, Ltr., 1796. |
| Edematophorus, Wlgrn., 1859 | | =Alucita, L., 1758 (Meyr.). |
| Enophthira, Dp., 1846 | | =Eneetra, Gn., 1845 (the date Enophthira, Dp., is 1846, te Stph. List Br. Au. B. M., X [1852]). |
| Oïstophora, Meyr., 1882 | | =Enopa, Wkr., 1866. |
| Onectra, Stgr. Cat. | (laps. cal.) | =Eneetra, Gn., 1845. |
| Ornix, Z., 1839 | | =Ornix, Tr., 1833. |
| Orophia, Meyr., 1883 | Hb., 1826, Lp. | |
| Palparia, Wing, 1849 | Hw., 1812, Lp. | =Tortricopsis, Newm., 1856. |
| Pandemis, Hb., 1826 | Pandemos, Hb., 1826, Lp. | |
| Peltophora, Meyr., 1884 | Burm., 1835, Hem. | =Chezala, Wkr., 1864. |
| Peronea, Crt., 1824 | Peronea, Poli, 1795, Moll. | |
| Petalea, Stgr. Cat. | (laps. cal.) | =Pelatea, Gu., 1845. |
| Phætusa, Chamb., 1875 | Wagl., 1832, Aves | |
| Phigalia, Chamb., 1875 | Dp., 1829, Lp. | |

| GENUS. | PRE-OCCUPIED BY | NOTES. |
|--|------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Phoxopteryx</i> , Stgr. Cat | | =Phoxopterys, Tr., 1829, =Ancylys, Hb., 1826 (Rag.). |
| <i>Anthorobastis</i> , Ld., 1859 | | =Pammene, Hb., 1826 (Rag.). |
| <i>Ecilia</i> , Hein., 1870 | Bloch., Schneid., 1801, Pise., &c. | =Stenolechia, Meyr., 1894. |
| <i>Chloronaxa</i> , Meyr., 1885 | | =Zacorus, Btl., 1882. |
| <i>Chlorothrix</i> , Wk., 1871 | Redt., 1858, Col. | =Penestoglossa, F. and R., 1875. |
| <i>Chlorophorus</i> , Wlgrn., 1859 | | =Alucita, L., 1758 (Meyr.). |
| <i>Rhyacionia</i> , H.-S., 1848 | | =Rhyacionia, Hb., 1826. |
| <i>Millieria</i> , Wk., 1877 | | =Millieria, Rag., 1874. |
| <i>Chloritis</i> , Chamb., 1872 | Billb., 1820, Col., &c. | |
| <i>Chlorophila</i> , Tr., 1829 | | =Cnephasia, Crt., 1826. |
| <i>Chloricosma</i> , Meyr., 1883 | | =Izatha, Wkr., 1864. |
| <i>Chloronia</i> , Stgr., 1859 | | =Eretmocera, Z., 1853. |
| <i>Chloropterycha</i> , Stgr. Cat. | (nec. Stph.) | Stephens, Ill., iv, 105, derives the name from Stego (tego) ptyx (plicæ), and says: "The males of this genus, at least in the typical species, are well characterized by the peculiar process of hairs, which, during repose, lies concealed beneath the reflected base of the anterior-wings." Heinemann says: "bei dem Manne ohne Umschlag"!! |
| <i>Chlorptilia</i> , Hein., 1870 | | =Anacamptis, Crt., 1827 (type <i>populella</i> , Cl.). |
| <i>Chloria</i> , Hein., 1870 | Hb., 1826, Lp. | (does not contain Hübner's types). |
| <i>Chlorinea</i> , Z., 1839 | | =Tinea, L., 1758. |
| <i>Chloripentis</i> , Hb., 1826 | | =Chilo, Zk. (teste Stph. [1834], this very proper restriction antedates Zeller's [1839], and the genus must cease to be employed in the <i>Tineidae</i>). |
| <i>Chlorodeta</i> , Stgr. Cat. | (laps. cal.) | =Urodeta, Stn., 1869. |

Merton Hall, Thetford:
January, 1895.

NOTES ON SOME BUTTERFLIES OF TENERIFE (PART I).

BY SIDNEY CROMPTON.

The Lepidopterous fauna of most oceanic islands, whether situated in tropical or temperate latitudes, with the exception, perhaps, of the islands of the Malay Archipelago, found by Wallace to be rich in insects, is very poor. The Canaries are what are called continental islands, *i. e.*, islands which have, in some remote geological period, belonged to an adjacent continent, in this case to the great continent of West Africa. Lanzarote, one of the Canary group, and the most oriental, is distant only twenty miles from the African coast.

The whole aggregate area of the seven islands yields only thirty-four *Macros* and sixty-three *Micros*. Our information as to these is still far from complete and satisfactory, despite the labours of Rebel,